This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for increasing release of a cationic lotion component from a wet wipe, comprising forming a web material comprising cellulosic fibers; treating the fibers of the web material with a solution of a chemical blocking material to provide in the web material about 0.4% to about 2.5% ~~5%~~ (by dry weight of cellulosic fibers) of the chemical blocking material; combining the web material with a spunbond or carded substrate by entanglement; and treating the web material with a chemical lotion containing the cationic lotion component after treating the fibers, wherein the wipe retains about 10% less of cationic lotion component as compared to a wipe having the same composition but ~~comprised of similar materials~~ without the chemical blocking material.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the solution of chemical blocking material is applied to the fibers after the web material is formed.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the solution of chemical blocking material is applied to the fibers before the web material is formed.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the web material comprises about 20% to about 100% cellulose.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the chemical blocking material comprises a polyamide-epichlorohydrin resin; a polyamide resin; a melamine resin; a high molecular weight cationic chemical material or combinations thereof.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the chemical blocking material comprises about 2.1% to about 2.5% (by dry weight of cellulose fibers) in the nonwoven sheet.

7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the web material is formed by a wet-laying or air-laying process.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of forming the web material comprises air laying the cellulosic fibers; and the step of treating the fibers comprises adding the chemical blocking material to the web material using a size press or a spray application, wherein the chemical blocking material comprises at least one of a polyamide-epichlorohydrin resin; a polyamide resin; a melamine resin; or a high molecular weight cationic chemical compound.

9. (Canceled)

10. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of forming the web material comprises preparing a furnish of the cellulosic fibers in a fluid and wet laying the furnish over a forming surface; and the step of treating the fibers comprises adding the chemical blocking material to at least one of the furnish or the formed web material, wherein the chemical blocking material comprises at least one of a polyamide-epichlorohydrin resin; a polyamide resin; a melamine resin; or a high molecular weight cationic chemical compound.

11. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the spunbond or carded substrate comprises at least one of synthetic material or bicomponent fibers.

12. (Currently Amended) A method comprising:

preparing a furnish comprising cellulose material in a fluid;

wet laying the furnish over a forming surface to form a mat;

drying the mat to form a single ply sheet;

adding about 0.4% to about 2.5% ~~5%~~ (by weight of cellulose material) of a chemical blocking material to at least one of the furnish, the mat or the sheet;

combining one of the mat or the sheet with a spunbond or carded substrate by entanglement; and

soaking one of the sheet and the mat with a chemical lotion including the cationic lotion component after adding the chemical blocking material to form a wipe;

wherein the wipe comprising about 0.4% to about 2.5% ~~5%~~ of chemical blocking material retains about 10% less of cationic lotion component as compared to a wipe having the same composition but ~~comprised of similar materials~~ without the chemical blocking material.

13. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 12 wherein the spunbond or carded substrate comprises at least one of synthetic material or bicomponent fibers.

14. (Original) The method of claim 12 wherein the chemical blocking material comprises at least one of a polyamide-epichlorohydrin resin; a polyamide resin; a melamine resin; or a high molecular weight cationic chemical compound.

15. (Original) The method of claim 12 wherein the chemical blocking material consists essentially of a polyamide-epichlorohydrin resin.

16. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 12, wherein the mat is entangled with the substrate prior to drying.

17. (Currently Amended) A disinfectant wet wipe, comprising a nonwoven entangled substrate comprising cellulose material and a spunbond or carded web; about 0.4% to about 2.5% ~~5%~~ (by dry weight of cellulose material) of a chemical blocking material; and a chemical lotion comprising a disinfectant material including at least one of dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride or dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride; wherein the wipe retains about 10% less of cationic lotion component as compared to a wipe having the same composition but ~~comprised of similar materials~~ without the chemical blocking material.

18. (Previously Presented) The disinfectant wet wipe of claim 17 wherein the chemical blocking material is a polyamide-epichlorohydrin resin.

19. (Canceled)

20. (Previously Presented) The disinfectant wet wipe of claim 17, wherein the chemical blocking material is a polyamide-epichlorohydrin resin, and the spunbond or carded web comprises bicomponent fibers.

21. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein entanglement takes place after treatment of the fibers with the chemical blocking material and before treatment with the chemical lotion.

22. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 12, wherein entanglement takes place after treatment of the fibers with the chemical blocking material and before treatment with the chemical lotion.